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Chemically, an exact reproduction of a well-known German spring, at half the price. Blends perfectly with spirits, especially Whisky. Once try a Whisky Pyerie and you will ask for it again.

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The only fermented Stone Ginger Beer in the Far East. The real charm of Stone Ginger Beer is the distinct produced by partial fermentation; without this no Stone Ginger Beer can be said to be genuine.

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FRAGRANT, AROMATIC, DRY. Its "Dryness" is a feature which has led to give this drink the popularity it now well deserves.

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24, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONG KONG

opening July 22, 1912.

## The China Mail

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, August 26, 1914.

## THE WAR AND CHINA.

THE entrance of Japan into the struggle and the bombardment of Tsingtao has altered the situation utterly here, for it will bring the East into active participation in the war. It may be a comparatively easy thing for the Japanese fleet to destroy the forts of the German Colony, and when that is done, the latter's power in the Far East is effectively crippled. But it seems to us that as Japan has entered irrevocably into the terrible international struggle, for her own sake she will have to exert herself to the utmost to see it through. As we said above, we think that this is likely to alter altogether the equilibrium of political forces and ideas in the Far East. For the moment, however, we are not especially concerned with this; but with the possible contagion within the borders of China herself. We are not alarmists, but it is unwise at the same time to shut our eyes

to what is believed to be going on behind the scenes at the present hour. Not only are there rumours but apparently there are grave fears on the part of the Chinese Government that steps will be taken in the near future by the opponents of President Yuan Shih-kai to start another rebellion in China, whose object is the overthrow of the present rule and the establishment of something more modern in its place. We are led to these reflections through the recent action of the central Government in China and the large rewards that have been offered by the authorities for effective work in the arresting and destruction of those who are said to be inimical to the Government. It is said that the Government enemies are many and powerful, and, therefore, the utmost caution is urged upon all the provincial authorities to keep their eyes open and watch for the first attempt made to foment trouble. In one case a reward as high as ten thousand dollars has been offered for the discovery and arrest of seven tenths of any party large or small who shall be proved to be plotting against the Government. This is a large sum and we are justified in believing that something serious is feared when rewards so substantial are offered. Again, it seems to be feared that there is some attempt to corrupt the army. One thousand dollars are offered for the arrest of the leader of any party suspected of carrying on this infamous propaganda, if the case can be proved, and any subordinate found doing the same and arrested will be worth three hundred dollars to the one who seizes the traitor. Assassinations seem, as is natural, to be greatly dreaded. It is promised that if assassination is contemplated, and if the leader of the plot is arrested, whether he has achieved his purpose or not, those who give the information shall be rewarded with a thousand dollars, and there are five hundred dollars offered to those who may arrest those who are privy to the plot, though they may not be of the rank of leaders. We have here but referred to two or three of the promises that the Chinese Government have promulgated with a view to discovering what is believed to be impending, but therefrom it does not seem improbable that danger is in the air, and the President and his supporters are looking out upon the near future with some considerable and serious apprehension.

We believe, however, that President Yuan and his advisers will be able to cope with any trouble that may arise. The serious aspect of the situation is due chiefly to the precautionary measures that are being taken, and these measures indicate that the Government intend to deal effectively with any incipient rebellion. As to the Army, we believe that President Yuan will retain the respect the Army undoubtedly have for him and that the soldiers will sooner trust him than those desirous of his overthrow.

Whilst we in Hongkong had good reason to complain of the capacity of many compradores and felt annoyed that they should have immediately raised the price of almost every commodity, even such things as eggs and vegetables, we find that throughout the south of China a similar state of affairs exists. We have received information that in Chek Hom, a country town about a hundred miles from Hongkong, the prices of almost everything have been raised. Chek Hom is a busy mart in which and around which many Chinese residents who have been to America or Australia, and of these immigrants many have returned to their native home and brought some dollars with them. They have also retained a taste for foreign-made goods and foreign foods which they acquired in foreign lands. We understand, however, that the shopkeepers when the war news reached them and the exaggerated rumours of what would happen, immediately raised the price of almost everything. Many of the commodities were raised a hundred per cent, and flour and kerosene, two essentials of native life, were also raised to an abnormal price. There is, naturally,

much dissatisfaction among the people who appear to be of the opinion that they are made the victims of the cupidity of the few who, for the present, command the market. There is no Committee there backed up by Government, and the likelihood is that if the officials do not induce the shopkeepers to be more reasonable in their prices, the "mob rule" that they are anticipating may result.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Hydrophobia is believed to have caused the death of a soldier of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry yesterday.

Two employees in the copper-smith's shop at Fokien Dock twenty feet yesterday had a quarrel which resulted in a fight. A summons followed, and the aggressor was this morning fined \$25 by Mr. Wood.

In the store room of the General Post Office, Bombay, at 11 a.m. on July 27, a parcel from Upper India exploded and burst into flames. Fortunately it had been kept separate from other parcels and it is damage was done.

H. M. S. Swiftsure, the Flagship of the East India Squadron, was in Colombo harbour, coaling all night on July 29. She took in 1,500 tons of coal, and had sailed orders. The only other unit of the East India's Squadron in Colombo on July 30 was the sloop, Espiegle.

It is estimated that the quantity of Welsh coal stocked in Colombo, and about which the Admiralty have been making enquiries is between 60,000 to 70,000 tons, roughly speaking. There are about another 150,000 tons of Indian coal, which the Times of Ceylon says is improbable will be asked for except in extreme need.

Reports are current that little money is being made in the cinematograph industry, but this can hardly apply to the producing end of the business if judged by the following accounts of Pathé Freres. Their profits amounted last year to \$433,970, against 7,390,304 in 1912. The dividend of 15% per share amounts to 4,500,000. (2140,000), the sinking fund being raised to 29,000,000.

The Times of Ceylon writes:—We believe that the Indo-Ceylon route has not yet been tried to attract as large a daily quota of passengers as was hoped for, and that what may seem in the circumstances an inordinate number of those who journey to and from the mainland via Colombo still seem to prefer the relative length and comfortable facilities of the Indo-Ceylon route, in short, still stands in need of a good deal of "booming" before it can be expected to develop into an unqualified commercial success.

## GAMBLING RAID.

## Eleven Arrests in Hollywood Road.

Last night Detective Sergt. Clarke and a party of Chinese detectives made a raid on the third floor of 50, Hollywood Road, which is well known to the police as a gambling resort. Eleven men were arrested, while others, including a woman, got away. Two of the defendants were charged before Mr. Melbourne to-day with being keepers, and the others were charged with frequenting the place for the purpose of gambling.

The second defendant denied being a keeper. The Police, he said, had accused him, but if any of the defendants said he was a keeper, he would be content and would ask his worship to inflict the heaviest penalty.

Defendants were playing pai kau with dominoes and 36.37 cents were found on the table.

The Magistrate fined each of the defendants \$4, withdrawing the charges of keeping.

## TRESPASSING AT LYEMUN FORTS.

## Three Indians Arrested and Charged.

At the Police Court this morning three Indian watchmen at Taikeo Dock were charged with trespassing at Lyemun Forts. Major Stanfield, Commander of the 74th Punjab, said the men were wandering about the interior of the Forts where no one was allowed to go unless he was on duty. They had gone in on one side behind a sentry who did not see them or else thought they had business there, had walked right through the Forts and were making for the other side when they were seen by Major Stanfield. There were notices posted about the Forts denying admission to all languages, of which Hindustani was not one, but he thought that the defendants had been in the Dock, which was only just below, were perfectly aware that they had no business there.

Major Stanfield agreed that a small fine would meet the case.

Mr. Wood fined the defendants \$5 each.

## TEACHING CHILDREN.

Teaching children have more or less of a difficulty, which can be controlled, if given Occident's Golden Rules. Children are to be given the prescribed dose after each meal of the usual more than natural food and then to be given the usual dose, and dangerous cases are quickly cured by the use of a Golden Rule and a few keepers.

## SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. J. G. Ch. Gousses de Bernedo, honorary Consul for Chili in Hongkong since 1903, has asked permission to resign.

Mr. Morgan, the manager of the local branch of the Sun Life Assurance Society, leaves for home to-day on the Katori Maru.

The death has occurred of the Rev. Fr. L. L. Conroy, who for the past five years has been in charge of the Chinese labor station at Shek-hung. The Rev. Father was 70 years of age and a native of Liege.

The "Peking Daily News" states that Mr. D. Fraser, "The Times" representative in Peking, who recently went home on leave, is accompanying the British Expeditionary Force on the Continent.

## ALLEGED UTTERING OF FORGED CHEQUES.

## PROCEEDINGS AGAINST RIBEIRO.

The charges against Ribeiro of uttering two forged cheques and forging a signature to obtain a cheque book were opened to-day at the Police Court before Mr. Wood. Mr. Lewis (of Messrs. Johnston, Stokes and Messers. Office) prosecuted and Mr. Gardiner appeared for the defence.

Outlining the case Mr. Lewis said that there were three charges against the defendant and two were in respect of a warrant and were forgeries of the signature of Mr. L. N. Lee, the hon. secretary of the Hongkong Branch of the China Association. The third charge was in respect of a forged application to the Bank for a cheque book, the signature being that of Wu Yu Wan, the assistant comptroller at Messrs. Reiss and Co.

Defendant was, until January of this year, employed in the Insurance Department of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. Mr. Lee was the head of the Department and he was also the secretary to the China Association. The defendant acted as Mr. Lee's typist and stenographer and did the clerical work for Mr. Lee in connection with the China Association. On November 27 last year a cheque was presented at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank made payable to bearer and drawn for \$200, purporting to be signed by Mr. Lee. The cheque was duly cashed. At the end of the year Mr. Lee received a notice from the Bank and he gave his passbook and counterfoil to the defendant to check to see if it tallied with the Bank's certificate. The defendant informed Mr. Lee that the certificate received from the Bank was correct.

Mr. Lee signed the counterfoil. If Mr. Lee had made the examination himself he would have found at the cheque for \$200 which had been debited against the China Association had not been accounted for.

On February 2nd, another cheque also payable to bearer for \$200 was presented at the Bank and was cashed. The same day the defendant applied to Mr. Lee for half day's leave of absence and Mr. Lee had not seen him since. Defendant left the Colony. Mr. Lee said at the time of the issue of the warrant, the defendant had access to his cheque book and that he had strongly suspected his balance as being correct on the body of the cheques was the handwriting of the defendant, and that the signature on the cheque was not in the handwriting of Mr. Lee.

The discovery was made some time in the month of March when Mr. Lee suspected that there was a wrong and had his pass book made up and found that those two cheques had been debited to him. He came to the conclusion that they were forgeries. Defendant could not deny the fact that he had drawn a cheque from the China Association except by permission of Mr. Lee.

Mr. Lee had also explained that he gave the defendant instructions to draw up his cheques and he, Mr. Lee, signed them. The body of the two cheques was in the handwriting of the defendant, and he should not have drawn those cheques unless he had permission from Mr. Lee.

Respecting the third charge, Mr. Lewis said that on January 16, during the course of business a letter was received at the Bank requesting that a cheque book be given to the defendant. The application was signed by Chun Kam per Wu Yu Wan. Mr. Chun Kam was the comptroller at Messrs. Reiss and Co. The cheque book was not issued on that application and the next morning Mr. Dunnitt, an assistant at the Bank, was called on the telephone by a person who said that he was Wu Yu Wan. He said he had not received the cheque book which he had asked for on the day previous and it was explained that the cheque book had not been issued.

Mr. Dunnitt promised to send the cheque book at once and the person said: No, don't do that, I will send a courier for it. Mr. Dunnitt told the speaker to give the courier a hint and the speaker said that he would. In the course of the morning a Japanese boy appeared at the Bank with a cheque book from Ip Chun Kam and said he was a note signed similarly to the one before. The letter was typewritten and written on paper which Mr. Lee had said was supplied to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. by the Alliance Assurance Company, London. On January 17th a person who had been identified as the defendant went and stopped at the Nomura Hotel. He gave his name as Robert and said that he had come from Shanghai. He brought with him a letter from the Japanese boy to send the cheque book at once and the person said: No, don't do that, I will send a courier for it. Mr. Dunnitt told the speaker to give the courier a hint and the speaker said that he would. 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## BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

## THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

BRITISH CASUALTIES  
NUMBER 2,000.FRENCH TROOPS CREATE  
HAVOC AMONG THE  
GERMANS.

## STATEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, Aug. 25.

The House of Commons reassembled in an atmosphere of tense expectancy. Many members wore military uniform. Mr. Asquith announced: We have heard to-day from Field Marshal French that the withdrawal of his troops to a new position has been successfully effected.

## BRITISH CASUALTIES NUMBER 2,000.

London, Aug. 25, 3.45 p.m.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith announced that the British casualties numbered 2,000. Mr. Asquith said: It was not accomplished without considerable loss. They were pressed hard by the enemy, who were, however, shaken off. It is undesirable to say more at the present except that Field Marshal French reports that despite hard marching and hard fighting the British Forces are in the best of spirits. The Field Marshal estimates that the casualties are something over 2,000, but we have not yet received the figures.

## STATEMENT BY EARL KITCHENER.

London, Aug. 25.

Earl Kitchener, in the House of Lords, made his first speech as Secretary of State for War. He emphasised that his position in the Government involved adherence to neither Party.

Like those who were now so willingly joining the colours, his term of office was for the duration of war or three years. If the war lasted longer others could then be able to take their places and see the matter through.

Serious conflicts were ahead, and considerable sacrifices would be entailed. These would be willingly borne for our honour and our position in the world, and they would be willingly shared by the Dominions who were sending contingents and giving every assistance to the Mother Country.

Our troops have already been 36 hours in contact with superior forces. They have maintained the best traditions of the British soldier and have behaved with the utmost gallantry. The movements they were called upon to execute demanded the greatest steadiness of the soldier and skill of the Commanders.

Earl Kitchener also stated that he had telegraphed to Field Marshal French to congratulate the troops upon their splendid work and to say that we are proud of them.

Over seventy battalions of Territorials with fine patriotism had already volunteered for service abroad and also the 100,000 recruits that had already asked for had been genetically secured. Behind that we have the Reserves.

We know how deeply France had appreciated the value of Britain's prompt assistance. It must also prove of high military significance in restricting the sphere and of determining the duration of hostilities. Every day would have rejoiced if the conditions of strategy had permitted the British troops being ranged alongside the Belgian Army. Belgium, however, knows of our sympathy and of our resolution to make sure that none of her sacrifices will have been unavailing.

Earl Kitchener affirmed that he desired to have in the field constantly an army not unworthy of the power and responsibilities of the Empire. (Cheers.) He could not at this stage say the limit of the force required. The scale to which the field army now being raised might attain in the course of the next six months was a total of thirty divisions which would be continually maintained in the field. But if the war were to be protracted and its fortunes varied or adverse then he was confident that further exertions and sacrifices on the part of the Empire would not be denied. (Loud cheers.)

His Lordship added that while other countries have under compulsory service brought their full resources into the field, we have still a vast reserve to draw from the resources of the Mother Country and the Dominions. The response already shown proved that we had not looked to them in vain. India, Canada, Australia and New Zealand were sending powerful contingents and the Territorials of Britain had loyally responded to the stern call of duty.

Earl Kitchener also pointed out the heavy casualties which an European War entailed and emphasised the smoothness of the mobilisation and transportation in connection with the Expeditionary force. He paid a warm tribute to the readiness of civilians to assist the Military.

## MEETING OF BRITISH CABINET MINISTERS AND GENERALS.

London, Aug. 25, 1.56 p.m.

A meeting of Cabinet Ministers and Generals was held at Earl Kitchener's residence from midnight till 2 a.m. Earl Kitchener visited Mr. Asquith to-day.

## HAVOC AMONG THE GERMANS.

London, Aug. 25, 11.35 a.m.

An official Paris despatch states that the French troops made four counter attacks from Nancy and wrought havoc among the Germans.

## HEAVY FIGHTING.

London, Aug. 25, 2.10 a.m.

The latest French Communiqué issued states that, acting on orders from General Joffre, the French and British troops in Belgium, after heavy fighting, have fallen back on their covering positions, which would not have been left had not the Belgian resistance enabled them to enter Belgium.

## GERMAN ARMY SUFFERS MUCH.

The German Army has suffered so much as to be compelled to arrest a counter-attacking movement and take up fresh positions.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## THE NAMUR FORTS.

London, Aug. 25, 11.5 p.m.

A German official announcement at Copenhagen admits that four of the Namur Forts are still unattacked though five have fallen.

## HEAVY LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

London, Aug. 25, 11.5 p.m.

The Germans bombarded Malines, damaging the steeple of the famous Cathedral and 200 houses. The Belgians vigorously retaliated and drove the enemy towards Vilvoorde. There were considerable losses on both sides.

## FRENCH ALGERIAN TROOPS ROUGHLY HANDLE GERMANS.

London, Aug. 26, 12.5 a.m.

A French official announcement says that the French movement begun yesterday is proceeding methodically despite the German opposition. The German Guard Corps were roughly handled in a hand-to-hand fight with the Algerian troops and lost heavily.

## NO FURTHER GENERAL ENGAGEMENT.

London, Aug. 26, 12.5 a.m.

The Press Bureau to-night announces that there has been no further general engagement and the condition of the British troops was in every way satisfactory.

## RUSSIANS AND GERMANS IN THE BALTIC.

It is rumoured that a German squadron and the Russian fleet have been in an engagement in the Baltic, but so far there is no confirmation of this.

## AUSTRIA AND JAPAN.

London, Aug. 26.

Austria has handed passports to the Japanese Ambassador and the Austrian Ambassador at Tokyo has been recalled.

## 300,000 GERMANS MARCHING ON CHARLEROI.

London, Aug. 24, 8 p.m.

It is announced from Brussels that 300,000 Germans have marched southward on Charleroi.

## ITALY AND THE WAR.

London, Aug. 25, 11.10 a.m.

The Italian Premier assured a group of Deputies that no mobilisation is imminent, and added that even if it did occur it would not mean the abandonment of neutrality.

## THE BELGIAN CASUALTIES.

London, Aug. 24, 8 p.m.

The Belgian Minister for War states that the total Belgian casualties amount to 10,000.

## WAR NEWS.

## GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR IN LONDON.

London, August 14.—Three hundred

German prisoners of war have been held in quarters in the Olympia amusement place where the International Horse Show was held. It will accommodate 8,000. They were endeavouring to cross to Germany when they were taken.

London streets are empty of motor cars since the departure of the transports for France which took every motor car that could run, and have for a few horse vehicles, the tubs are the only means of transportation.

Prices for food with the exception of potatoes are slightly higher, meat having gone up three pence a pound and butter in like proportion. Bakers also have raised their prices but are still well within the maximum established by the authorities. Eggs and sugar are short and have doubled in price within the fortnight, the only shipments being from Russia and they are small owing to the lack of transportation facilities. The supply of potatoes is sufficient for 12 months and the price is normal. Wheat and flour are available for six months' consumption, while meat for six weeks is actually in sight although the supplies are arriving daily in both meat and grain products. —*Harbinger's Pen.*

## THE FRENCH AND BRITISH FLEETS.

Paris, August 13.—An announcement has been made by the Minister of Marine that the disposition of the command of the allied French and British fleets will be as follows: The Mediterranean fleet, consisting largely of French ships will be under a French admiral, while the North Sea fleet will be under the British Admiral Jellicoe. —*Harbinger's Pen.*

## H.M.S. MALAYA.

Progress Made in Construction of the Yessel.

The following statement of the progress made in the construction of H.M.S. Malaya appears in the F.M.S. Government Gazette of the 14th instant.—The total weight on the blocks is about 3,300 tons. The bulkhead armour is approaching completion and good progress is being made with the armour for batteries and end of belt. The communication tubes are forged and work on them is proceeding rapidly. Good progress is being made on the machinery. Three turbines have been bladed and water tested and are being prepared for erection. Twenty-one boiler have been erected. 18 water wheels and the whole of the sections have been tubed and water tested. The forward funnel is complete. The trial 15-inch mounting was fired on May 5, 1914, with satisfactory results. The 6-inch and 4-inch gun mountings and sights are being manufactured and the reserve 6-inch mountings have been ordered. The drill pipes for 15 inch mountings are complete and the telescopes for 6 inch and anti-aircraft mountings are ordered. Owing to the late delivery of the gun mountings from the contractors some delay is anticipated in the completion of the vessel, and December, 1915, is now given as the probable completion date.

## BRITISH AND BELGIAN PRIZES OF WAR.

London, August 13.—The latest capture to be brought into port is the transport of the Netherlands Lloyd line which was

picked up by a cruiser and brought to Southampton. The vessel was acting as a transport for German reservists from South American ports. Her cargo was cattle and wheat for Germany and therefore contraband of war. Further search revealed £500,000 in gold. The vessel was ostensibly proceeding to Amsterdam, with the object of landing her passengers and the treasure at a German port en route, the prize crew asserted.

Paris, August 13.—Lloyd is informed that 36 German ships have been brought into Antwerp since the opening of hostilities and are held as prizes, having been captured with contraband of war on board. —*Harbinger's Pen.*

## MORE OFFERS OF HELP FROM INDIA.

Calcutta, Aug. 8.

Bombay, August 8th.—An offer of the services and whole resources of their states have been made by the Maharaja of Idar, the Nawab of Sachin, the Nawab of Palampur, the Rao of Cutch, the Maharaja of Bhavnagar and Thakor Sahib of Limbdi. Jamali and Jamat have placed the services of Aga Khan's followers at the service of the Viceroy.

Karschi, August 8th.—Intense enthusiasm was shown at combined meeting of Europeans and Indians yesterday to offer support in the war.

SIMLA, August 8.—The names of the Maharaja of Gwalior, Patels, Ruwa, Bharnapur, Jind Natha and Sidhwa, the Nawabs of Banpur and Malerkotla, the Rana of Rholpur, the Raja of Sarana and Hill Tipperah have now been added to those of ruling states which have placed the resources of their States at the disposal of the Empire. The Gaskwar of Baroda's resources are also offered.

## BARRISTERS RESOLVE TO FORM VOLUNTEER CORPS.

MADRAS, August 7.

The members of the High Court Bar both European and Indian, at a meeting yesterday over which the Advocate-General presided, resolved to offer themselves as a Volunteer corps.

## FOOD PRICES FALL TO NORMAL.

Calcutta, August 8.

In the Bazaar food prices have fallen to the normal level in consequence of the warning by the Commissioner of Police.

Amongst the French subjects to leave Singapore by the next P. and O. mail to join the colours and fight for their country is Pierre de Bondy the eldest son of the French Consul of Singapore. The Vicomte de Bondy and her two little sons accompany him to France.

Due announcement is made to all interested that the consular, passport, and affairs of the Consulate of Austria-Hungary at Singapore has been taken in charge by the American Consulate General in Singapore.

## ARE YOU GOING ON A JOURNEY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should be packed in your hand luggage when going on a journey. Changes of water, diet, and temperature will tend to produce bowel trouble, and this medicine cannot be secured on board the ship or in the country. It may save much suffering and inconvenience. It can be had at hand. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## WAR NEWS.

## GERMANY'S WAR PLANS.

## A Mysterious Document.

Le Bulletin Financier de L'Indochine publishes what purports to be the complete scheme of mobilisation of the German Army and disposition of troops.

The introduction to the document states that it was left by a German officer in a train travelling from Germany to France, and was found by a Frenchman, who handed it over to the French authorities.

It is hardly possible that a German officer would be so criminally careless as to lose a document of such value as the one in question would have if it were genuine, and the affair looks as if it were pre-arranged and the documents specially prepared. It will be recalled that a document found in similar circumstances in the Franco-Prussian war proved to be a worthless "fake."

## VIVE L'ENTENTE.

French Reservists' Gracful Message to Singapore.

Penang, Aug. 17.

To the Editor, Singapore Free Press. French Reservists on board the Syria will never forget the splendid send-off given them in Kuala Lumpur, Singapore and Port Swettenham by their British friends. They leave full of confidence and happy to be joining hands with Britain to fight for the great cause. Vive l'Entente Cordiale.

FARCONNER.

## PRIZES OF WAR.

Hull, England, Aug. 5.—A number of German steamers anchored at this port were taken over to-day by the British authorities as prizes. The crews, made up mostly of naval reserve men, were made prisoners of war.

London, Aug. 5.—A message received here this afternoon from Guernsey, Channel Islands, says that a French gunboat towing a large German steamer anchored in the roadstead under the guns of the castle.

## THE RESERVISTS AT PENANG.

There was a large muster of Volunteers on Sunday evening on the Padang in honour of the French and Belgian Reservists on board the Syria.

Major Adams was in command and the Reservists lined up in front of the Club, with the French and Belgian flags, and marched past to the strains of the Marseillaise. The Band played the British Grenadiers as the Volunteers passed through the files of the Reservists.

At the conclusion there were scenes of much enthusiasm.

## MUST A FIREMAN RISK HIS LIFE.

Dispute Over Refusal to Obey Orders.

Is a fireman, ordered by his chief to take up a certain position at a fire, justified in refusing on the ground that compliance might mean needless risk to his life?

This is the point at issue between Fireman W. H. Wilson, of Shooter's Hill Station, and the L.C.C. Fire Brigade Committee. Because he refused to obey an order on the grounds above indicated, Wilson has been ordered to resign by Lieut. Stiles, and the committee has endorsed that action.

A petition signed by 800 firemen, asking for the reinstatement of Wilson, was presented yesterday to Mr. Harry Greling by the secretary of the National Union of Corporation Workers.

Mr. Greling submitted the petition to the Fire Brigade Committee, which declined to take any action thereon, and a debate on the subject is expected at next week's meeting of the L.C.C. The secretary of the union said the question of future action would be considered by his executive.

## CLIMATE AND CRIME.

It has been discovered, says "The Englishman," that the further East one goes from India the less traces one finds of violent crime. It would be unfair, of course, to compare the criminal records of India with those of Ceylon, but for the purpose of an odious comparison Ceylon does undoubtedly stand out from other countries further East. Both Ceylon and the Straits Settlements are alike in that they each have a large alien population, but Ceylon, according to the latest reports, has more murder cases in one calendar than the Straits Settlements have in a year. An attempt, albeit an unofficial one, is being made to account for the difference but no solution has yet been found. Perhaps it may ultimately be discovered that the climate is the encouraging factor towards crime for there is a vast difference between the atmosphere of the Straits and Ceylon. Be that as it may, there is no doubt that from the Straits toward the people are most orderly—the Chinese not excepted in times of peace. The last Hongkong Sessions furnished a notable instance of the truth of this with a blank calendar.

## KEEP IT HANDY.

IMMEDIATE relief is necessary in all cases of diarrhoea, cholera, and other ailments. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should always be at hand. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## Weismann's

For BREAD

## Weismann's

For CAKES

## Weismann's

For CHOCOLATES

EXTENSION  
OF SALE  
WHITEAWAY'SWILL EXTEND THEIR SALE UNTIL  
THE END OF THIS WEEK.

ALL GOODS

REMAIN AT SALE PRICES

MANY NEW ITEMS

ARE INCLUDED IN THIS WEEK'S

SPECIAL OFFERINGS

REMNANTS AT HALF PRICE

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW &amp; CO., LTD.

20 DES VOUX ROAD.

WILKINSON'S  
TANSAN  
NATURE'S MOST BOUNTIFUL GIFT.

Unprecedented Success during 1914

3 GOLD MEDALS

Gold Medal and 100 percent marks awarded at

The Taisho Exhibition for

PURITY and EXCELLENCE

Declared by Tokyo Laboratory after  
TEN DAYS TEST to be the  
PUREST NATURAL MINERAL WATER  
in JAPAN

TESTIMONIAL dated 24th July, 1914 signed by Dr. TAMBA and other eminent Doctors and Professors of Chemistry, states:—"The water itself we have thoroughly tested and we find that it is free from Bacteria or Organic matter of any kind and we have pleasure in certifying that WILKINSON'S TANSAN is the Purest Natural Mineral Water in Japan."

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